either directly from the surface of a dog's nose (see, e.g., FIGS. **4** and **5**) or from a first surface such as the surface of a glass window (e.g., patio glass windows see FIGS. **16** and **17**) on which has been deposited at least one dog nose smudge **300** (see, e.g., a glass window surface as shown in, e.g., FIG. **14**), which after coating with dog nose powder **240** to provide at least one nose powder coated dog nose smudge **305**, the at least one nose powder coated dog nose smudge **305** are transferred to surface **260** (see FIGS. **16** and **17**). The surface **260** can be any suitable surface providing it is capable of receiving and displaying at least one nose powder coated dog nose smudge **305**.

[0031] The top window layer **180** defines a top surface **190** (see FIG. **6**). Desired indicia **340** and/or images **360** can be disposed as desired onto the top surface **190** of the top window layer **180** (see, e.g., FIG. **8**). The top window layer **180** defines a window aperture **280**, the perimeter of which is defined by the top surface layer **190**. The window aperture **280** can be any suitable shape such as a rectangular shape as shown, for example, in FIG. **6**. Alternatively, the window aperture **280** can have an overall oval shape. Other overall shapes for the window aperture **280** include, but are not limited to: regular polygonal shape, irregular polygonal shape.

[0032] The container **200** contains an amount of dog nose powder **240**. The dog nose powder **240** plays a similar role to finger print powder of the kind used by finger print experts who use finger print powder to highlight human finger prints at crime scenes. The dog nose powder **240** is applied to at least one dog nose smudge **300** on a first surface to provide at least one nose powder coated dog nose smudge **305** that is then transferred to a second surface. In the preferred embodiment the second surface is surface **260** atop dog smudge display layer **140**.

[0033] The dog nose powder **240** can be any suitable composition or material. For example, the dog nose powder **240** can be chalk powder (e.g., a pastel chalk powder) of any desired color so long as the color is sufficient to stand out relative to the background color of the dog smudge display layer **140**. For example, a piece of chalk **410** (shown in, e.g., FIG. **10**) can be used in place of container **200** and powder **240**. The brush **220** is an optional part of kit **100**—a person can use at least one cotton swab (e.g., Q-tips®) or at least one cotton ball (shown as part number "**380**" in FIG. **10**).

[0034] The dog nose powder **240** can be made up of a mixture of soot collected from a candle flame mixed with starch powder, e.g., one part candle soot by volume for one part starch powder by volume. Alternatively the soot can be collected as a by-product from combustion such as wood, paper, coal, oil or coke combustion.

[0035] The dog nose powder **240** can be a mixture of talc and silica. Alternatively, the dog nose powder **240** can be a mixture of talc and silica in combination with a coloring agent such as a fluorescent dye, e.g., fluorescent naphthalimide dye. For example, the dog nose powder can be a mixture of about 25 to about 50% by weight talc and about 25 to about 60% by weight silica, and the coloring agent can be present in the dog nose powder in an amount ranging from about 10 to about 50% by weight of the total dog nose powder composition.

[0036] Referring now to the remaining Figures of which FIG. **2** shows a brush **220** with a bristle end **230** being dabbed on dog nose powder **240** held in container **200**. The dog nose powder **240** is transferred to the bristle end **230** of brush **220** and thence used to powder coat at least one dog smudge **300** previously deposited by a playful dog on, for example, a window surface WS; applying dog nose powder **240** to at least one dog nose smudge **300** provides a corresponding set of at least one nose powder coated dog smudges **305** (see, e.g., FIG. **15**A), which are then transferred to surface **260** of layer **140** (see, e.g., FIGS. **16** and **17**).

[0037] Alternatively, the dog nose powder **240** is used to directly coat a dog's nose as shown in FIG. **3** and dog smudges transferred to surface **260** of layer **140** (FIGS. **4** and **5**). However, it is preferred to apply dog nose powder **240** to at least one dog nose smudge **300** previously deposited by a dog directly onto a window surface WS as shown (see FIG. **15**A).

[0038] Referring to FIGS. **4** and **5**, at least one dog nose smudge **300** is shown being transferred to surface **260** of dog smudge display layer **140**. More specifically, separate parts of the surface **260** are pressed lightly against the nose powder covered dog nose DN to provide at least one nose powder coated dog nose smudge **305** on the surface **260**.

[0039] It will be understood that if a dog shows signs of distress or discomfort the brush **220** can instead be used to powder dog smudges **300** on a non-animal surface such as a glass window, an exemplar of which is shown in FIG. **12**, and the powdered dog smudges transferred from the glass window surface WS to the surface **260** of dog smudge display layer **140**.

[0040] Referring to FIG. **6**, the layers **120**, **140**, **160** and **180** are arranged as shown; which when pressed or layered on top of each other provide a dog nose smudge laminate **320**. In more detail, the dog smudge display layer **140** defines a surface **260** and further defines a bottom surface **150**. The base layer **120** defines a top surface **130**. The surfaces **130** and **150** are brought together, the transparent protective layer **160** placed over the top surface **260** and the top window layer **180** placed over the transparent protective layer **160** taking care to ensure that the at least one nose powder coated dog nose smudge **305** are visible through window aperture **280**.

[0041] FIG. **7** shows an exemplar dog nose smudge laminate **320**, which can be further enhanced as a decorative art form by adding indicia **340** and/or images **360** such as dog (e.g., puppy images). For example, indicia **340** and/or images **360** can be disposed as desired onto the top surface **190** of the top window layer **180** (see FIG. **8**), and the indicia **340** can include the name of a pet dog (see FIG. **9** where the name "Sparky" is used as an exemplar dog name). Alternatively, puppy image stickers can be used from third party sources such as from a "puppy fun" stickers strip supplied by Frances Meyer®, Inc., a division of Chartpak, Inc. located at Leeds, Mass. 01053, Tel #: 413-584-5446.

[0042] The base layer **120** and/or top window layer **180** can be made of a magnetic material to facilitate attachment of the dog nose smudge laminate **320** in its completed form (e.g., as shown in FIG. **7**) to, for example, a kitchen Bridge. For example, the base layer **120** and/or top window layer **180** can be made, wholly or at least in part, of a rubbery synthetic material in which magnetic ferrite particles have been embedded by a process as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,621,369 (issued to Gardner et al. on Apr. 15, 1997). U.S. Pat. No. 5,621,369 is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0043] In one aspect of the invention the top window layer **180** in kit **100** (e.g., see FIG. **1**) and in kit **400** (see FIG. **10**) includes a plurality of magnetic ferrite particles embedded therein. In one aspect of the invention the base layer **120** includes a plurality of magnetic ferrite particles embedded therein.